Lucretia Borgia." Bryan's Minatreis.

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OLYMPIC THEATER,—This Afternoon at 11, and PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.—This Afternoon, and Evening at 8.—The New Hibernicon. Miss Teress McKenna.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway—
This Kveniez—" Barber Brown, or the Pacific Sloper." Birch, Bernard

his Evening.— Harder Loves, ambold, and Backon.

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## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

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Prussia.

The above agents will receive subscriptions and advertisements for The Tribune, and supply copies of the paper to Americaus temporarily in Europe.

The Alleged Revenue Frauds, Libel Suits poncerning the Good Enough Morgan, the Work of Naturatization, The Courts, and The Money Markets may be found on the second page; Shipping Intelligence on the third; Literary on the sixth, and Real Estate on the seventh page.

The crop reports for August and September

ceed in quantity the product of last year, and there is an immense and unprecedented yield of corn, which is generally in fine condition. The reports of the condition of cotton are contradictory, though in most cases favorable.

We have the report, this morning, that Jeff. Davis will be brought to trial at the next term of the United States Court in Richmond. Attorney-General Evarts is said to be actively pushing the matter.

The two perpetrators of the murder in a Worcester gambling house last February, were hanged yesterday. They had made confession of their crime. The "dying words" of one of them were a protest against the justifiableness of their death, even though it was inflaccordance with the laws of Massachusetts.

Secretary Schofield and the President were in consultation yesterday in regard to the call for troops from Alabama. Even with the fresh illustration of the bloody purposes of the Rebels which Camilla gives, the President is reluctant to grant Southern Unionists the protection they legally demand of him. The Committee of the Alabama Legislature arrived in Washington last night.

The Cabinet is reported to have yesterday discussed the question whether a Commissioner should at once be appointed to Spain to recognize the Provisional Government established by the Revolution, and to have come to the wise conclusion that no action should yet be taken. We hope that this Revolution in Spain may be entirely successful, but to talk at present of its recognition seems to be a little too fast.

The New-Orleans Registration Boards, began work, yesterday, first excluding several foreigners who had been illegally naturalized by Rebel Judges. Mr. Fosdick, the Democratic member of the Board, entered a protest, of course. Symptoms of a riot appeared in the French quarter, and a negro having been killed, Gov. Warmoth published a proclamation counseling good citizens to stay at home, and political clubs to omit public demonstra-

Our dispatches from Spain do not indicate any material change in the situation. The London dispatches, which are favorable to the insurgents, state that the latter have possession of the fortified seaport towns of Corunna, Pontevedra, and Vigo, all three of which are situated in Galicia, and that they have been joined by two regiments of royal troops who had been sent out against them. The Paris dispatches, which give the account of the Spanish Government, claim a defeat of the rebels in an affray in Santander.

The speech delivered last night by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and published in THE TRIBUNE this morning, is valuable not only for the weight which always attaches to the words of one who has done much and said little, but also for the unequivocal testimony it cites in the telegram from Gen. Grant to the Secretary of War, showing that the General was, in 1864, thoroughly in sympathy with the Republican party, though prevented by his military position from exerting any active influence over the political campaign. It will be remembered that the Democrats continued to talk of him for the Presidency for about three years after the telegram read by Secretary Stanton was

We print, on another page, a very interesting reminiscence of the politics and personalities of forty years ago, by Messrs. Henry O'Rielly and Luther Tucker, who deem themselves aggrieved by a certain account of the "good-enough "Morgan" libel-suits of Mr. Thurlow Weed, given by Mr. Greeley in his "Recollections of

"a Busy Life." Of course, there is no ground of claim that THE TRIBUNE ought to print this reminiscence; but its interest is its sufficient recommendation.

We offer no comments, and neither affirm nor dispute the correctness of Mr. O'Rielly's version of the matter in controversy: we simply observe that our "Recollections" are not in accord with Mr. O'Rielly's, as will be seen; but there are strong intrinsic probabilities that his understanding of the facts is better than ours.

We have at length a detailed account of the massacre at Camilla, Georgia, from our special correspondent, and a full confirmation of his statements by the report of the Bureau officer at Albany. It seems that at Americus, while on their way to Camilla, Messrs. Pierce and Murphy were warned away from their hotel and compelled to take refuge for their lives in the dwelling of a Union citizen, while the procession of unarmed colored men who had gathered to receive them was driven from the town by whites, armed with pistols, shot-guns, knives, etc. The particulars of the killing at Camilla show that the butchery was accomplished by means of an ambuscade and a cruel cross-fire upon the negroes as their procession was advancing up the road, and that the slaughter was kept up all night and into the next day, bloodhounds being used to hunt the fugitives in the woods.

Official returns from all but one town and 27 plantations in Maine have been received, and are published in The Kennebec Journal. The Republican majority is 20,404, which is just 50 less than the estimated tabular statement made by THE TRIBUNE on the day following the election.

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The process of demoralization in the Democratic party goes on with astonishing rapidity. The New-York Freeman's Journal, edited by Mr. James A. McMaster, who has long been known as a consistent and plain-spoken Democrat, and who during the war was one of the ch w a cheering prospect. The wheat will ex- | boldest of the Northern friends of the Confed-

eracy, hints at a renunciation of Seymour in States, are likely to carry six, and may even the following significant paragraph:

Affairs are very remarkably mixed up. Men may be excused for getting their heads muddled. We are called on to support a candidate, on National grounds, that was himself avowedly in favor of auther candidate, most antagonistic to all decent and proper ideas of Federal government. We acknowledge that this affair is "muddled." Our correspondence is of a character to excite our alarm. There is no use of disguising the fact that there is distrust and disaffection among very many Democratis.

The Irish People, another Democratic paper of great influence with a large class of our adopted citizens, has abandoned the Seymour party and openly arowed its preference for Grant and Colfax; The World and The Demoerat in New-York are fighting a great deal harder against each other than against the Republican |candidates; The Journal of Commerce repudiates the financial part of the Tammany platform; and in every quarter we hear cries of dissatisfaction. If things go on at this rate the Democratic party by November will not have adherents enough left to give it a decent funeral.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

The campaign has now reached a point where we may foreshadow the general result with considerable certainty, without claiming supernatural prevision or incurring the dangers which always overtake true prophets, and sometimes false ones. It is as certain as that November will come that GRANT and COLFAX will receive majorities of the popular vote in the following States:

Electoral Vote. New-Hampshire North Carolina Indiana ..... Iowa..... Kansas..... Maines
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
West Virginia 8 3 20 States-Total....151 Nebraska ...

All these States have given continuous and decided Republican majorities, either since 1860 or since the new Constitutions were adopted by them under the changed conditions brought about by the war. Missouri would probably be doubtful or Democratic were not her Rebels disfranchised. As it is, she has a Republican majority of at least 20,000. In West Virginia the Republican majority since 1864 ranges at only from 6,000 to 13,000 in a total vote of 40,000. The Republicans of Ohio, in the general collapse of 1867, came within 2,983 votes of losing their Governor, and did lose their majority in the Legislature. But if the Republican vote in Ohio compares with that of 1867 as those of Vermont and Maine have done, we should carry Ohio by 40,000 majority. We hazard nothing whatever, therefore, in counting the above 151 electoral votes as certain for Grant and Colfax. The only States equally certain to vote for Seymour are Maryland (7 votes) and Kentucky (11). Total, 18. One hundred and fifty-nine votes are necessary to a choice.

Of the remaining States, three, Virginia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, not having been reconstructed, are excluded by the joint resolution of Congress from the count of electoral votes.

Pennsylvania gave a Republican majority in 1864 of 20,075, in 1865 of 22,760, in 1866 of 17,178, and in 1867 a Democratic majority of only 922. If Pennsylvania should compare with these previous votes as Vermont and Maine compare with their votes during the same years, we should carry the State by 40,000 majority. On these figures, and on all our advices from Pennsylvania, we have no moral doubt that the twenty-six electoral votes of that State will be given, by a popular majority of not less than 20,000, for Grant and Colfax. The verdict of Pennsylvania will be known from her State election on the 13th of October.

On the basis of the Maine election, the thirtythree electoral votes of New-York would be carried for Grant and Colfax by about 10,000. But this is too narrow a margin to calculate upon with any safety. Our friends are fighting gallantly for success in New-York. The October election in Pennsylvania will indicate, and perhaps determine, the result here.

Connecticut voted Democratic in the general ebb of 1867 by 987 majority, in a total vote of 94.154. In 1866 the Republicans carried the State by 541, in 1865 by 11,035, and in 1864 by 2,406. Upon the basis of Vermont and Maine. we would carry Connecticut by about 3,000. We have very confident hopes of gaining the six electoral votes of Connecticut if the can-

vass is pushed with vigor. California, partly owing to Republican divisions, was carried by the Democrats in 1867 by 7,458 majority, in a total vote of 92,352. If the Republicans of California should gain on the vote of 1867 eight per cent, as their brethren have done in Maine, they would barely lose the State by 100 votes. Lincoln carried the State in 1864 by 18,293. California owes a debt of gratitude to the Republican party for her Pacific Railroad. The contest will be close and hopeful, but we cannot yet predict a favorable

New-Jersey has a heavier Democratic majority to overcome than any other State north of Maryland. We greatly fear she may be compelled to wait until Gen. Kilpatrick shall be of age to run for office before redceming herself from the incubus now resting upon her. But our friends are working hard in New-Jersey; and while the past does not permit us to predict a victory, the present is well employed and the future is bright.

Oregon held no election in 1867, but in 1866 went Republican by only 553 majority, and in 1864 by 2,727. The three votes of Oregon are tolerably sure for Grant and Colfax. There is hope for little Delaware. Her three votes have usually been given, unavailingly, against us by from 600 to 1,200 majority, a margin so slight that we shall not be surprised to see it overcome for Grant, Colfax, and Peace.

We wish we could predict that the votes of the people would be fairly taken, without force or fraud, in the Reconstructed States of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. On a fair vote, most of their thirty-two electoral votes would, with reasonable certainty, be cast for Grant and Colfax. If the reviving Rebellion is to rally in the South from this time to the day of election, so that Republican meetings are to be dispersed by Rebel gangs at the point of the bayonet, some of these States may, doubtless, be carried for Seymour and

Of the States above noted as uncertain, it is apparent that the Republicans have the better chance of carrying:

Pennsylvania ..... New-York... Connect.cut... Oregon Total......78 Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas are in doubt,

and New-Jersey and California may be considered to stand on praying ground if our majority in Pennsylvania exceeds 30,000 in October. Not otherwise. On a full survey, we come to the following conclusions: 1. Grant and Colfax will probably receive

twenty-eight States. 2. Grant and Colfax will be elected whether New-York votes Republican or not.

carry ten. But the last figures are improbable. And now, Friends of Freedom, Union, and Peace everywhere, all these figures are based on the assumption that the truth will encourage you to industry, not lull you to slumber. We state our actual strength for this campaign. It remains for you to use it. Shirk no labor. Stick at no sacrifice. Halt at no obstacles. In the indomitable spirit of your great leader, "keep pegging away," and in November you may expect about the result we have set forth.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

Mr. B. H. Hill argues that his Georgia brethren did n't butcher the Republicans at Camilla wantonly and without provocation, because it was not their interest to do so. We agree to his premise, but reject his conclusion.

I. It was not their interest to rebel and try to dissolve the Union. The most complete success in that enterprise would have left them in worse condition than that in which they originated the movement.

II. Having plunged into rebellion and civil war, it was their interest to abolish Slavery and attach the Blacks to their cause by giving them lands in addition to their freedom. Yet when M. D. Conway offered to bring the Abolitionists to agree to Southern independence if the Rebels would agree to Emancipation, the proffer was not merely spurned, but its rejection was blazoned to Europe, so as to confound the Rebel - mpathizers by showing that the Rebellion was Slavery and Slavery was the Rebellion.

III. When the Rebellion had utterly broken down, burying Slavery in its ruins, it was the clear interest of the Rebels to treat the Blacks humanely, so as to secure their confidence and good will. Instead of that, Mr. Johnson's Rebel legislatures began at once to pass Vagrant acts, Apprenticeship acts, acts respecting Testimony, Arms-bearing, &c., &c., all saying to the Blacks as plainly as could be, "The Yan-"kees have freed you-we can't help that-but we have said that you would be worse off in "freedom than in Slavery, and now we will 'make good our prophecy." This was most mistaken policy; but defeat, and mortification, and vindictive chagrin, are accustomed to gratify feeling at the expense of interest.

IV. The Camilla massacre was, in every as pect, a blunder as well as a crime. Its contrivers want to elect Seymour and Blair, and this butchery will darken their prospect, dim as it was before. They want to pretend that they have been subjected to "Negro Supremacy;" but this butchery gives a ghastly aspect to that absurd falsehood. They have succeeded only in reddening their own hands afresh, and adding a new proof to the many old ones that "Whom "the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

HIGH TAXES.

The Hon. Richard O'Gorman made a speech at a Seymour meeting in the Fifth Ward on Thursday evening, in which he is represented by The World as saying:

by The World as saying:

"The great question to be considered in the present crisis was that of the taxes—how could they be lightened! How all; from their labor, could secure greater comforts, and if possible a larger number of elegancies. The Radicals would confine the public attention to deal issues, to the war, which was over, and would dig open the graves of the dead. All those things, however, had nothing whatever to do with the questions now before the people. The effect of heavy taxes was to take from the pocket of the rich. Labor in these days did not bring as much money reward as it did years ago."

We how leave to assure Mr. O'Cormon that

-We beg leave to assure Mr. O'Gorman that he is slightly mistaken. We entirely agree with him that "the question of taxes" is the very one that we ought to make prominent. That is not "a dead issue." We mean to have it emphasized and ventilated. Here are some points to which we would call his attention:

1. By what right, under what law, do our present Supervisors and Aldermen pay John T. Hoffman \$17,500 per annum from the taxes of our City?

that sum were reduced to \$6,000 ?

3. If he should happen to be elected Governor and go to Albany as such, do you believe he would be satisfied with his lawful salary of \$4,000 per annum?

4. Have you, Mr. O'Gorman, been satisfied with the legal salary of your office? or with four times that amount? And, if you had been, would not the taxes have been materially

5. Do you not positively know that the Tax-Levies fought through our late Legislature by Tweed & Co. are at least Five Millions higher than they need or should have been? Do you not know that part of the excess is employed to enrich themselves, while the residue is used to swell the Democratic vote and try to carry our State for Seymour and Hoffman?

6. We entirely agree with Mr. O'Gorman that "the effect of heavy taxes is to take money "from the pockets of the poor man," and to enrich office-holders therewith. O'Gorman, Hoffman, Sweeney, and Tweed, forcibly illustrate this truth. But we cannot so readily admit that "Labor does not bring so much " money reward as it did years ago." On the contrary, we are sure that no former Corporation Counsel ever pouched so much "money "reward" for his "labor" as Mr. O'Gorman has done; and the same is true of Tweed, Sweeney, Hoffman, and the rest of them.

THE GEORGIA LESSON.

The World says of the latest wholesale murder by its Rebel compatriots that

der by its Rebel compatriots that

"It is the solemn and startling truth that incidents like
this at Camilla, treated at the North in the temper in
which The Triburne treats them, are preparing for this
country scenes of horror such as those which made negro
cmanelpation in Hayti odious to all humane and rational
men. The Triburne and The Triburne's party are working upon the worser nature of the negro throughout the
Southern States to precipitate him with the torch and
with the sword upon the White race in the midst of which
he lives. And while they are doing this with the one
hand, with the other they are goading the Southern
Whites to desperation, by the denial of rights which have
come down to them and to us through long generations
of a common ancestry. Of such things what end can
there be but one, which it sickens the heart to contemplate!"

To which responds THE TRIBUNE:

I. It was not "negro emancipation" treacherous and lawless reënslavement that invoked "scenes of horror" in Hayti. The World knows the truth, but presumes on the ignorance of its readers.

II. The Whites of Georgia, so far as they were subjected to disabilities for rebellion, were relieved therefrom by the votes of Republicans in her new Legislature. There were thirty members of that Legislature disqualified to sit by their own treason. The Republicans might have excluded them all by applying the Test Oath, but did not. On the contrary, they removed existing disabilities to the extent of their power. They are for UNIVERSAL AM-NESTY coupled with IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE. III. The Rebels thus enabled to take and

hold seats in the Legislature by Republican generosity, have repaid it by voting unanimously to eject thirty Republicans, not even charged with any other offense than their the electoral votes of from twenty-four to color. And some of them are three-fourths, others seven-eighths White.

-All this is matter of record. It preceded and prepared for the Camilla massacre. Georgia 3. Seymour and Blair are sure to carry two is one of the States said to have been delivered | party

over by Congress to "Negro Supremacy." Yet only Blacks are murdered there; only Whites are the murderers. The Black Unionists are expelled from their seats in her Legislature; the White traitors are admitted without question. We need not wait for "the end" to find matter which "it sickens the heart to contemplate." We have such matter already.

THE QUARREL IN MINNESOTA.

The young State of Minnesota contains not less than Half a Million inhabitants; and, though many of these are aliens and others too newly settled there to vote, she will probably cast 80,000 votes for President, whereof Gen. Grant's majority will range from 5,000 to 10,000.

Minnesota was organized and admitted as a Democratic State; but she has nobly emancipated herself from that thralldom. Her maiden vote for President was given to Lincoln in 1860; and she gave 7,685 majority for his reelection in 1864. And yet she is misrepresented in the Senate by one who was a general disorganizer while he pretended to be a Republican, and has been, ever since his most undeserved elevation, a most unscrupulous and malignant renegade. Johnson has had no more thick-and-thin upholder in his treacherous course than Daniel S. Norton.

The voice of the State is thus hopelessly neutralized in the Senate for two years longer: Shall it be likewise neutralized in the House?

In the IId (St. Paul) Congress District, Ignatius Donnelly, (Republican) had 12,022 votes in '66 to 7,754 for Colville, (Dem.) Mr. Donnelly and Gen. Hubbard are now rival Republican candidates, each claiming to have a regu- of 1860. lar nomination. We wish they would agree on some mode of settling their difference; but this they will not do. Gen. Hubbard avows a willingness to submit to impartial arbitrationto retire if Mr. Donnelly will-or to do anything fair and equal to secure a Republican triumph. But Mr. Donnelly, through his organ, responds as follows:

"The question is settled. The battle is set. The lines are drawn. Expect sooner three earthquaker. The question is settled. The battle is set. The lines are drawn. Expect sooner three carthquakes, than that, under any circumstances, Ignatus Donnelly will cease to be a candidate for Congress before this people, from now until the 3d of November next.

"There will be no compromise except what the people make for him at the poils. Before the people and before God, he stands upon that platform; and be assured he will stand there to the end—immovable, resolute, indomitable; the incarnation of human pluck and ability to the very cud."

-Now, then, if it be true, as we are assured, that a large majority of the delegates chosen by the Republicans to nominate a Representative in Congress were for Hubbard and nominated him, while but half so many supported Donnelly-and if it be true that the Republican journals of the district are nearly unanimous for Hubbard-we entreat the Republican voters to take good care that votes enough be not thrown away on Donnelly to elect a Copperhead to Congress. Ascertain the facts; see who is the choice of a majority of the Republicans-and concentrate on him every Republican vote!

The World complains that Gen. Dix has lowered the dignity of his high diplomatic position by writing a letter on home politics, and frankly enunciating his opinions. It isn't a very great while since most of our Embassadors, Ministers, and other diplomatic servants wrote letters, some of them long and some of them short, but every one of them expressing to Mr. Seward their unbounded and unqualified admiration of Andy Johnson and his 'policy." They came from Spain, from England, from Constantinople, from the Hague, from Sweden, and, in fact, from every point of the compass-so many epistolary plasters to soothe the Presidential wounds. As it was supposed that they would embarrass the Republicans, nothing was then said about diplomatic dignity in the Democratic journals. Now they are wide awake to the niceties and the etiquettes.

The American Institute will hold no Pair this year.

HORACE GREELEY'S Autobiography, which appeared in numbers in The Ledger, under the title Recollections of a Busy Life," has been revised by the author for publication in book form. New and kindred matter has been added to nearly half of the chapters in *The Ledger* series, and entire chapters which did not appear in that paper have been inserted. The volume has also been enriched by appending to it Mr. Greeley's views on Marriage and Divorce, as elicited by the discussion of that subject between himself and Robert Dale Owen; by his plea for the Protection of American Industry, in the debetween himself and Robert Dale Owen; by his picator the Protection of American Industry, in the debate upon Free Trade in the Tabernacle in 1843, between himself and Parke Godwin and Samuel J. Tilden; and by papers on Reforms and Reformers, Poets and Poetry, and Literature as a Vocation. The book, handsomely illustrated, and very elegantly printed in large, clear type, will be published next Tuesday by J. B. Ford & Co., No. 184 Nassan-st.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION.

The National Labor Congress was called to order by the new President, Wm. H. Sylvis. The platform was again taken up for action. Mr. Keating moved to strike out the clause condemning strikes.

Miss Anthony warmly advocated strikes when necessary, though she deprecated them as a general thing.

Mrs. Macdonald said she would help the bricklayers in every manner possible, even if she had to hire out as a street car-driver. [Applause]. The clause touching strikes was finally stricken out. Mr. Fincher spoke strongly against the financial plank in the platform, and moved that it be referred to a select committee of three, to report at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He objected to that portion of the platform which proposes to give the bondholder the power of converting his paper into currency, and rice versa at his pleasure. He argued that this would induce as bad results as Wall-st, gambling.

A delegate had a great deal to say about the manufacturing of iron in this country and in Europe. We have a man now a candidate, said he, who would carry out a policy benefiting every laboring man, and strike terror to the bondholder; his name is Frank Blair. [sensation.] The speaker urged it as a duty devolving on the National Congress to instruct its members, and Laboring Unions throughout the country, to sustain Blair during the campaign. The Convention couldn't see it. After a heated debate, the Congress adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the Convention reassembled, and sary, though she deprecated them as a general thing.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the Convention reassembled, and the Committee on Ways and Means handed in a supplementary report, which proposed to tax International, National, and State representatives, \$15 each, and local representatives \$0, the assessments to be charged to the organizations represented. Then followed discussions on the financial question which was under debate in the

on the financial question which was under debate in the morning.

Miss Anthony spoke at length, showing that the Republican as well as the Democratic party are controlled by Wall-st. Messrs, Whaley and sylvis followed, and the platform was finally adopted with the clause unamended. Mrs. McDonald then made an cloquent appeal in behalf of the taxed property-holders of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. Said she: "I cannot consent to come upon the floor of this Congress except on the same money basis as its male members. They don't understand the woman question or the value of money as I do. These men never walked three and a half miles with their baby in their arms to make Pike's Peak shirts at is cents apiece to get money to pay postage on a letter to their husbands as I did in Minnesota during that fearful famine of 1857. A penny is a great deal of money to the widow and her starving little ones, wherevever they may be. A penny buys the match that lights the faggots on her desolate hearth, a penny pays for the bit of beef-suet she boils with her five cents worth of rice. A penny pays for the lemon to make a pleasant drink to wet the lips of the dying. Therefore, Mr. President, I claim to represent 1,000 workingwomen too poor to pay into your treasury the sum demanded, and in their behalf place to their credit the sum of \$10. Furthermore, I pledge myself that the first week that my labor as a workingwoman yields so abundant a harvest as it has since I took my seat on the floor of this Congress, to pass to our worthy Treasurer the sum of \$10. Furthermore, it is not the sum of \$10. Furthermore, it pledge myself that the first week that my labor as a workingwoman yields so abundant a harvest as it has since I took my seat on the floor of this Congress, to pass to our worthy Treasurer the sum of \$50. to be placed to the credit of the 5,000 workingwomen of lifts city who are too poor to pay a penny. If there is any person present authorized to receive money for the Congress, to pass to our worthy Treasurer the sum of \$50, to be placed to the credit of the 5,000 workingwomen of this city who are too poor to pay a penny. If there is any person present authorized to receive money for the Bricklayers now on a strike in this city, and if they will come forward to the Treasurer, they will receive \$10, which I hand him to their credit, for, Mr. President, Ibelieve in strikes and in special Providences."

It was voted to receive all delegates from the South representing labor unions. Nothing was said about color or sex. The Convention also virtually indersed the woman suffrage movement by admitting Mrs. E. C. Stanton as a delegate from the Woman's Suffrage Association. The greenback policy was adopted and strikes denounced, except in extreme cases. Cooperation was made an important feature of the platform, Western delegates said the New-York members had an idea that the sun rises and sets in that city. The Convention seemed to be unanimously united teaching the new labor party.

EUROPE. SPAIN. FORTIFIED SEAPORT TOWNS HELD BY THE REBELS - ROYAL TROOPS JOINING THE REBELLION. LONDON, Sept. 25 .- Advices received this after

noon from Spain indicate that the Rebels are especially strong on the seaboard. On the northwestern coast they hold possession of the fortified a port towns of Corunna, Pontevedra, and Vigo, and the mouth of the Tamore river, in the Province of Corunna. Two regiments of Royal troops, sent from Madrid to put down the insurrection at Cadiz, are reported to have revolted while on the road, and gone over to the Rebel ranks.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT-TROOPS MARCHING AGAINST SEVILLE-TIR REBELS DEFEATED IN SANTANDER.

PARIS, Sept. 25 .- The Moniteur publishes the follow ing news from Spain: Gen. Paiva, commanding the Royal troops, is massing his forces to attack Seville. The troops are in good spirits. Official dispatches from the Royal authorities give an account of the affray in Santander. They report that after a sharp fight the Rebels were worsted, and took refuge on the fleet in the harbor.

FRANCE.

THE NICARAGUAN TREATY WITH THE UNITED

n the treaty with Nicaragua, are also gained by France and England by the stipulation in the treaty RUSSIA. RECALL OF THE MINISTER IN WASHINGTON.

Paris, Sept. 25 .- La France, the Government or-

gan, says that the rights gained by the United States

ST PETERSBURG, Sept. 25 .- It is reported that the Czar will recall the Minister at Washington for in structions in regard to the new policy about to pursued by the Empire. ITALY.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW MINISTERS.

FLORENCE, Sept. 25.-Cantelli has been appoint Minister of the Interior, and Passivi Minister of the Public Works. GREAT BRITAIN. THE ENGLISH PRESS ON REVERDY JOHNSON.

LONDON, Sept. 25 .- The Times and The Telegraph ave articles this morning on the speeches of Reverdy Johnson, delivered at Leeds the day before yes terday. The writers exult in the good sense ar pacific tone of Mr. Johnson's utterances, and sa that if he who knows the whole case, is certain of a adjustment of the differences pending between Great Britain and the United States, the public may be sure of it.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. The Times, of Sept. 14th, has as little reason as disposition to doubt the truth of the report that the question of the Alabama claims is at length in the way of

question of the Alabama claims is at length in the way of speedy and satisfactory settlement. But it would be childish, as well as useless, to dissemble the truth in this matter. There never was in the case itself any such difficulty as would have precluded a settlement if the Americans had wished it to be settled. Had the general at trude of England during the war been unobjectionable in the eyes of Americans the Alabama claims would either never have been preferred, or would have been settle, out of hand. No American statesman ever believed the Americans is the Alabama escaped by our wilful connivance, or that she was let loose by hostile design to prey upon Federal commerce. Mr. Seward disclosed the truth when he desired to include in the proposed arbitration our recognition of the seceders as belligerents. Even this the Americans would have found it hard to turn into a conizable grievance, but it was the one overt act in which seemed to be expressed that feeling, or want of feeling, on the part of this nation of which the Americans couplained. On a balance of all these considerations the resentment of the Americans was doubtless natural, but its expression has been sufficiently protracted. For three years the Government of Washington has kept the dispute open, even in despite of our overture of peace. Mr. Seward has had the sattsfaction of rejecting for himself. plained. On a balance of all these constructions the resentment of the Americans was doubtless matural, but its expression has been sufficiently protracted. For three years the Government of Washington has kept the dispute open, even in despite of our overture of peace. Mr. Seward has had the satisfaction of rejecting for himself and his countrymen a very handsome British proposal, and the incident may be set down to the credit of our account. He now, we are told, cuts all those byzondarift, cancels all previous correspondence, and empowers Mr. Reverdy Johnson to bring the affair to an end. In that event the thing is as good as done. Many nic points of law and morality might be mooted on the subject, and perhaps the international code may be amended or improved by the light of those negotiations. But if all that the negotiators now desire is to measure fairly, by a reasonable standard, the liabilities incurred be England in the matter of the Alabama, and to assess those liabilities honeatly in pounds, shillings, and pence, the problem will be the casiest possible, and Americans and Englishmen may enter upon new relations of amir and brotherhood, all the more solid and enduring from this insight into each other's dispositions.

The Telegraph, of the same date, believes that though the statement, that the new American manister has received full powers from Mr. Seward to settle the Alabama claims in the best way that he sees fit, may not be technically true, it points to the truth. It is inferential, at a nothing more, but the inferences are not so very wide the mark. For the time the diplomatic discussion of the subject has been suspended, and it now begins anew, under new circumstances. Though a staunch Unionist, Mr. Johnson belongs to the Democratic party, and his friendly feelings towards this country are well known. When speaking in the Senate, on the subject of the Alabama claims, he distinctly refused to regard Ergland as other than a friendly Power; and at Sheffield, the other day, he gave the most generou

BELGIUM.

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKMEN'S CONGRESS. The International Workingmen's Congress at Brussels was closed on Sept. 13 by a speech from President

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKMEN'S CONGRESS.

The International Workingmen's Congress at Brussels was closed on Sept. 11 by a speech from President Dupont of London. An address from the German branches was read, which declares, among other things, that a war between France and Germany must be regarded as a civil war for the profit of Russia. It concludes as follows: "The International Association calin upon workingmen to pronounce against war, to oppose it by all the means in their power, to refuse to countenan-assassination, and to organize a propaganda for the education of the poor." The delegates assembled in executive session and adopted the following resolution: International Workingmen's Congress assembled in executive session and adopted the following resolution: International Workingmen's Congress assembled in executive session and adopted the following resolution: International Workingmen's Congress assembled in executive session and adopted the following resolution: International Workingmen's Congress assembled in executive for the present of the congress and the following resolution: The Star of Sept. 15 says; The later proceedings of the Congress were the most remarkable and of the greatest practical interest, for the opening discussions on the suppression of war and the abolition of wage-paying were rather of the debating society type. Looking back on the variety of topics which the Congress has discussed during its session, we can recognize the very important and the deas of the working the programme of the London Committee of the Association; it proposes for debate these six points; the reduction of the hours of labor, the influence of machinery in the hands of capitalists property in land, the education of the laboring classes, the establishment of credit institutions to promote and facilitate the social emancipation of the working class, and, finally, the best means of establishing cooperative production. In this programme the question of war breaking of the formally enter, but it to defend the produc